

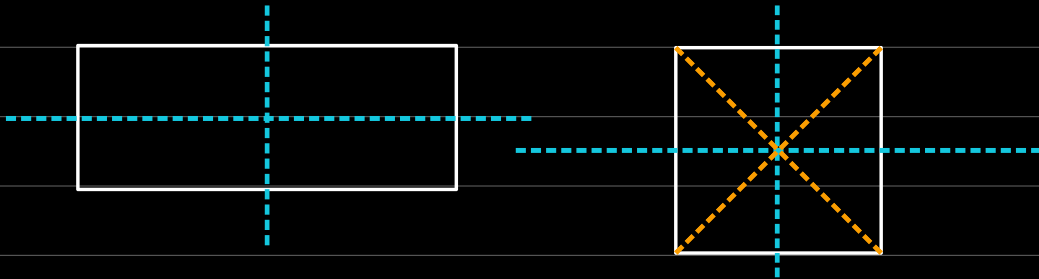
SYMMETRY

(2 Marks)

LINE
SYMMETRY
(1 Mark)

ROTATIONAL
SYMMETRY
(1 Mark)

LINE SYMMETRY



LINE THAT DIVIDES A SHAPE SUCH THAT IF WE FOLD THE PAGE ON THAT LINE BOTH HALVES OVERLAP PERFECTLY.

A

B

C

D E

F

Depends on
size of both
loops.No Line of
symmetry

G

H

I

J

K

L

No Line of
symmetryNo Line of
symmetryDepends on
size of both
Lines.No Line of
symmetry

M

N

O

P

Q

R

No Line of
symmetry

infinite

No Line of
symmetryNo Line of
symmetryNo Line of
symmetry

S

T

U

V

W

X

X

No Line of
symmetry

Y

Y

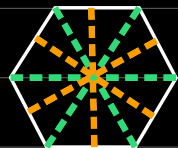
Z

No Line of
symmetryNo Line of
symmetry

Regular ^{many} ^{angles} polygons: All sides and all angles equal.

For any regular polygon

No. of sides = No of lines of
symmetry.

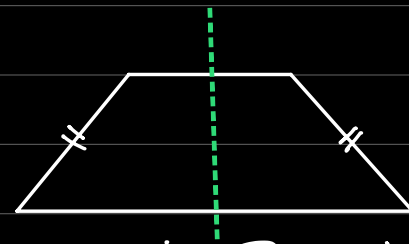
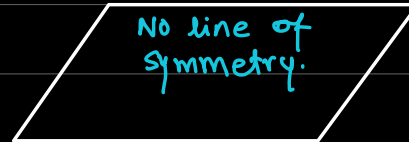
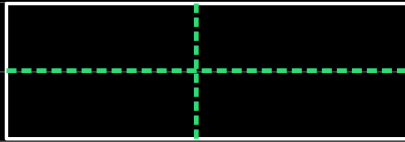


Regular hexagon, Sides = 6

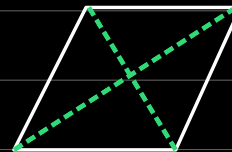
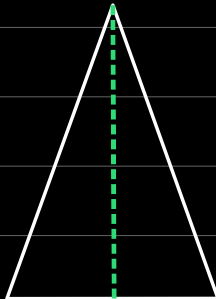
Lines of symmetry = 6

BE CAREFUL ABOUT

Not Regular.
Sides not same.



Isosceles Trapezium

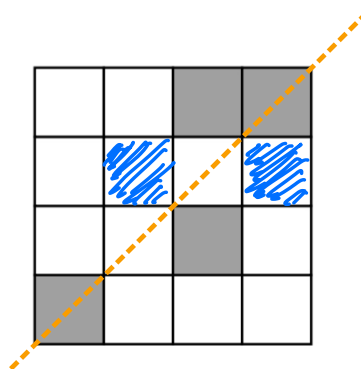


RHOMBUS

ISOSCELES TRIANGLE

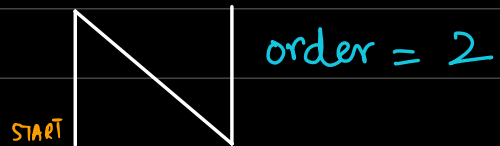
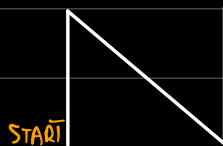
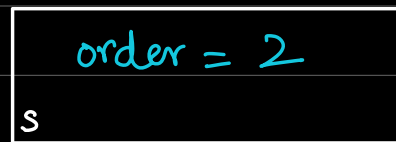
- (b) On the diagram below, shade two more squares to make a pattern that has only one line of symmetry.

Whole Shape: Square
(4 lines)



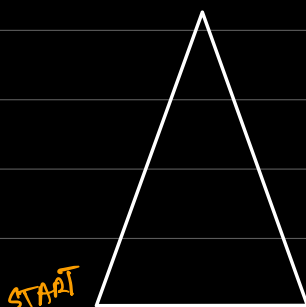
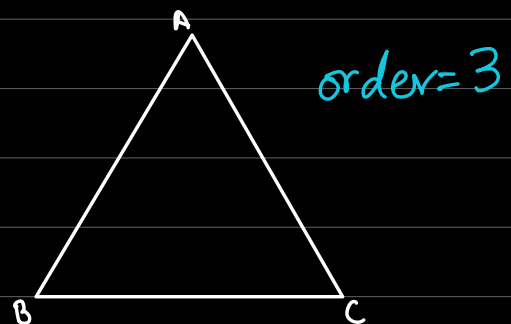
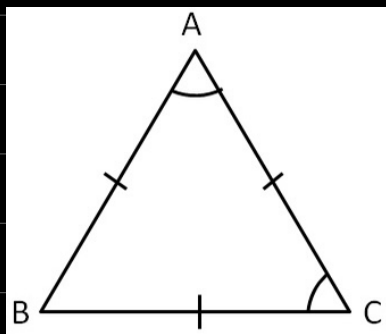
ROTATIONAL SYMMETRY

Rotate a shape 360° and count how many times you see its starting orientation.

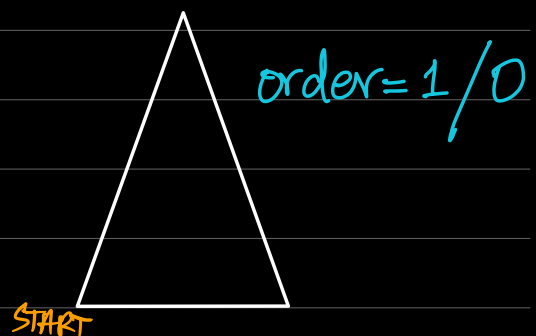


For regular Polygon

No. of Sides = Rotational order of symmetry.

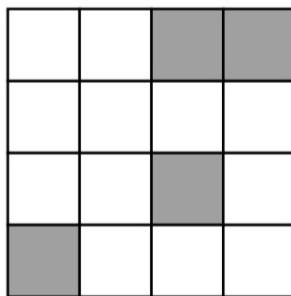


ISOSCELES TRIANGLE

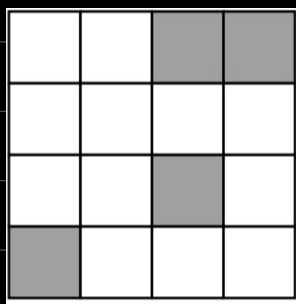


In rotational symmetry, order 1 and order 0 means the same thing.

- 6 (a) On the diagram below, shade two more squares to make a pattern that has rotational symmetry of order 2.



[1]



lower left = 1 box

Top right = 2 boxes

3 column, 2 row = 1 box